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BOROUGH OF BOSTON

AND

BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

For the year 1962

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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ALDERMAN E. A. ARNOLD, *Vice-Chairman.*

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer of Health :

G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector :

G. E. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector:

D. H. MILSOM, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector and Port Health Inspector :

B. J. SAUNDERS, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.

Chief Clerk :

D. DADY.

Junior Clerk :

J. R. BROUGHTON.

Typist (part-time) :

Mrs. M. JACKSON.

BOROUGH OF BOSTON AND PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

To :—The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Boston.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough and on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1962.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar-General was 24,930, an increase of 50 on the figure for 1961. The natural increase of population for the year, however, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 149.

There were 414 live births during the year, 2 less than in 1961. Of these 28 were illegitimate, an increase of 5 compared with the previous year. The Crude Birth Rate was 16.6 and after adjustment with the Comparability Factor issued by the Registrar-General, the Corrected Birth Rate was 16.3. There were 8 Still Births during the year giving a Still Birth Rate of 18.9, the figure for England and Wales being 18.1. There were 10 infant deaths under the age of 1 year which was 3 more than in 1961. This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 24.1, the figure for England and Wales being 21.6. The averages over 5 year periods, however, seem to indicate a progressive fall in the Infant Mortality Rate.

Deaths decreased to 265 during the year, a reduction of 13 on the 1961 figure. This gives an adjusted Death Rate of 11.1. The national figure is 11.9. The causes of death classified in the table indicate that 18 deaths were due to Lung Cancer, 14 males and 4 females. All told, of the 62 people who died of Malignant Disease, nearly 30% were due to lung cancer. Of the 34 men who died of cancer, in 14 of those (over 40%) the site of the cancer was in the lungs. The toll of these cases continues to rise at a rapid rate. Little apparently will influence adults who should be convinced by the weight of evidence and consequence of heavy smoking. Many continue to smoke and they are apparently willing victims, happy in the fatalistic belief that they are less likely to get lung cancer than the man next door. However, for many, unfortunately, the " odds " get shorter each year.

Of the other causes, Heart and Circulatory Diseases accounted for 129 deaths, approximately 48% of the total. Deaths from Respiratory Diseases, namely Bronchitis, Pneumonia, etc., numbered 24 which was much less than in the previous year. Accidents were responsible for 9 deaths, the same figure as in 1961.

Infectious diseases were fairly numerous during the year. More cases of Measles than one would have normally expected occurred, namely 251, and also a surprisingly large number of cases of Chicken Pox, though this appears to recur in periodic waves.

Sporadic cases of Dysentery started to occur in the late Autumn and appeared to settle. However, the outbreak soon showed itself to be explosive in character and it was initially localised in one particular school in town. The Principal School Medical Officer ordered the exclusion from school of all suspected cases and the follow-up of both children and adults threw a heavy burden on both the Health Inspectors and on the staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. All three inspectors spent a great deal of their time following up the numerous cases notified particularly those employed as food handlers. Many cases were mild and no doubt for that reason treatment was not sought and this may have been a contributory factor in the spread of the infection. In other instances, they were not notified by the General Practitioners. In a good deal of the cases the symptoms were moderately severe both in children and in adults. The organism responsible, *Shigella Sonnei*, proved to be resistant to most antibiotics said to be effective against it. The few effective antibiotics were costly and not without possible side effects. Symptomatic treatment is usually comparatively easy but the person may still be excreting the organism and can be a source of danger in the spread of infection. Fortunately, in the case of Dysentery, nature plays a helpful role in that over a period of weeks the organism disappears though the odd "carrier" remains and may be infectious for a very considerable period. The work of the Department became thoroughly disorganised towards the latter part of the year as a result of this outbreak and to a large extent meat inspection and urgent complaints were the only other duties carried out.

No cases of Poliomyelitis occurred in the Borough during 1962. Immunisation proceeded steadily at the County Council Clinics and the response in the various eligible age groups are tabulated later in the Report. The Oral Vaccine is generally in use now and most of the recipients appear to be pleased at the ease of administration compared with the injections of the Salk vaccine. I am grateful to Dr. Fielding, the County Medical Officer, for supplying these and other immunisation figures in relation to the Borough. They generally show a decided improvement on those for 1961, but are still far from satisfactory in many of the age groups.

With regard to Slaughterhouses, the appointed day was postponed at the request of one firm who intended to construct new premises, and the new date suggested by the Minister was 1st October, 1963. Meat inspection continued to occupy a fair proportion of the inspectors' time not only during their normal hours of duty during the daytime, but also in the evenings and at weekends. During 1962, 282 hours were spent outside office hours in the inspection of meat, $57\frac{1}{2}$ hours of this was taken up by evening inspection whilst the remaining $224\frac{1}{2}$ hours occurred at weekends. The fact that there are only three inspectors now instead of four, means that a much greater demand is made on them with respect to weekend work. Legislation is expected soon on meat inspection and this may well place an additional burden on the inspectors. It was amply shown during the dysentery outbreak that there is no margin of safety in an emergency or during periods of annual leave or during times of illness with the present establishment of inspectors.

The work on the West Side Sewerage Scheme progressed at a very favourable rate and it is hoped that the 3rd phase will soon be commenced.

The swimming baths continued to cause some concern though on the whole the bacteriological state of the water was satisfactory. The construction of a new pool in another part of the town proceeded.

More progress was made on housing. During 1962, 3 small clearance areas were made and also a fairly large area comprising over 70 houses was recommended to be dealt with by compulsory purchase. Further progress was made by the Housing Department in re-housing from slum clearance property a further 36 families.

With regard to matters of general interest, there was published in July, 1962, a report on the results of a 5 year study of 3 areas in the Country where Fluoride was added artificially to the water supplies in an attempt to reduce dental caries. The report was favourable and its contents were reported to the Public Health Committee. Boston, like many other authorities, decided to wait until the Government issued its views on the Report as it was bound to do. After a considerable period, which is quite usual when there is any matter of a controversial nature to be decided, the Ministry of Health, in December, 1962, issued Circulars advising Local Health Authorities (i.e. County Councils or County Borough Councils) to make arrangements with Water Undertakings to formulate schemes for the addition of Fluoride to domestic water supplies. This important and far-reaching step in public health will undoubtedly cause much controversy and it is likely to be many years before fluoride is generally added to public water supplies.

In conclusion it may be said that the health conditions in the Borough were generally satisfactory and compared favourably in many instances with the overall situation in England and Wales.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance given by the other Officers of the Council and their staffs. Close liaison has been maintained with the County Health and Welfare Departments and in this respect special mention must be made regarding the Public Health Laboratory Services. An unduly heavy burden was placed upon Dr. Croll, the Director, and his staff at Lincoln during the dysentery outbreak but in spite of many technical difficulties they supplied us with bacteriological reports as quickly as possible. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his 2 assistants, together with the clerical staff also had their difficulties but maintained their usual high standard of efficiency. I should also like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during 1962.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

G. HIRD.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

8 Bridge Street,

BOSTON, Lincs.

Telephone No. 4601 (six lines)

August, 1963.

Part I

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

GENERAL STATISTICS :—

Area (in acres) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,259
Home Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1962) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,930
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1962 (according to the Rate Books) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,486
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1963 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£368,383
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,463
Estimated average number of Persons per Inhabited House .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9
Estimated average number of Persons per Acre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.6
Average number of Inhabited Houses per Acre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6

SOCIAL CONDITIONS, ETC. :—

The social conditions of the area have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS :—

Live Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	201	185	386
Illegitimate	12	16	28
 Total Live Births	 213	 201	 414

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) 16.6

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted) 16.3

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 6.8%

Still Births	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
 Total Still Births	 3	 5	 8

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 18.9

	Male	Female	Total
Total Live and Still Births	216	206	422

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	7	3	10

Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	....	....	24.1
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	20.7
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	71.4

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	5	3	8

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 19.3

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	1	1	2
Total	5	2	7

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 16.9

Perinatal Mortality

	Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	8	7	15
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	....	....	35.5

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) .....	.....	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....	.....	Nil

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All Causes	148	117	265
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) .....	.....	.....	10.6
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted) .....	.....	.....	11.1

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS

In the following comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :—

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for mid-1962 was 24,930, an increase of 50 on the figure given for the previous year which was 24,880. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 149.

BIRTHS :—

A total of 414 births (213 male, 201 female) were registered during the year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 16.6 and an Adjusted Rate of 16.3. These were slightly lower than the corresponding figures of 16.7 and 16.4 for 1961. The Birth Rate for England and Wales as given by the Registrar-General was 18.0.

STILL BIRTHS :—

There were 8 Still Births during 1962. This was 4 fewer than in 1961. This gives a Still Birth Rate of 18.9. The National figure was 18.1.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :—

There were again no deaths from this cause in 1962.

INFANT MORTALITY :—

There were 10 deaths under the age of 1 year in the Borough during 1962, 7 of these deaths occurring under the age of 1 week. The Infant Mortality Rate was 24.1 which is higher than that for 1961. The National figure for England and Wales was 21.6.

PERINATAL MORTALITY :—

This includes the Still Births and Deaths under 1 week and for 1962 the figure was 15. This gives a Perinatal Mortality Rate of 35.5 compared with the National figure of 30.8.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES :—

There were 265 deaths from all causes during the year 1962 (148 males and 117 females). Mention has already been made of the large proportion of the deaths from malignant disease being due to lung cancer. Heart and other circulatory diseases were responsible for 129 deaths comprising 72 males and 57 females. This was the largest group comprising approximately 48% of the total, which is in keeping with national trends.

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Borough of Boston, 1948-1962.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mort'ity Rates	Average 5 years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mortality Rates
1948	483	19.3	291	11.6	22.8			
1949	507	20.5	318	12.9	35.5			
1950	424	16.9	334	13.3	30.7			
1951	424	17.4	278	11.4	30.7			
1952	397	16.4	267	11.0	25.2			
1953	414	17.0	260	10.7	33.8			
1954	432	17.7	259	10.6	30.1			
1955	379	15.6	254	10.4	29.0			
1956	438	18.1	238	9.8	29.7			
1957	429	17.9	204	8.5	25.6			
1958	401	16.6	262	10.8	37.4			
1959	390	16.1	275	11.3	25.6			
1960	429	17.5	286	11.7	16.3			
1961	416	16.7	278	11.2	16.8			
1962	414	16.6	265	10.6	24.1			
						18.1	12.0	29.0
						17.3	10.0	29.6
						16.7	11.1	24.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BOSTON M.B., 1962.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	14	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	13
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1
16.	Diabetes	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	12
18.	Coronary disease, angina	34	14
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	2	5
20.	Other heart disease	14	20
21.	Other circulatory disease	6	6
22.	Influenza	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	2	8
24.	Bronchitis	8	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	2	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	—
34.	All other accidents	2	3
35.	Suicide	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
ALL CAUSES		148	117

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

I am indebted to N. H. Middlebrook, Esq., Meteorologist, for the following summary of the weather conditions of the area for the past two years as recorded by him at the Meteorological Station, Freiston Road, Boston.

	1962	1961
Days of measurable rain	180	164
Mean maximum temperature (average 56.7°)	55°	58°
Mean minimum temperature (average 42.1°)	40.1°	42.7°
Mean day and night temperature (average 49.4°)	47.5°	50.3°
No. of days with temperatures between 70° and 79°	34	50
No. of days with temperatures 80° or over	Nil	8
No. of air frosts	75	40
No. of ground frosts	109	74
No. of days of snow or sleet	28	10
No. of days of thunderstorms	8	12
No. of days with winds reaching gale force	12	11

Total rainfall 19.86" against average of 24.18".

Total rainfall for 1961 : 23.04".

Following the extreme cold of the last week of 1961, the first three days of the new year remained cold, but from the 4th January until the end of February generally mild conditions prevailed. The spring months were cold especially March, which has rarely, if ever, been equalled for severity. Night minimums were what would normally be experienced in the middle of a very severe winter with frosts occurring on 23 nights. The lowest readings, occurring on the night of March 16/17th, were 19° in the air and 12° on the ground (13° and 19° of frost respectively). The summer months were cool, August and September being very wet. For the first time since this station began operating in August, 1938, maximum temperature did not reach 80°. June and October were outstandingly dry, whilst September was the only month when pleasant sunny conditions prevailed. November and December were very cold, particularly December, the first few days producing dense, freezing fog and the last week severe frost and a little snow. For some unknown reason, our area was spared the very serious blizzards which swept many other parts of the country. The mean minimum temperature for December at 28° was the lowest this station has recorded. Despite a miserable year, total rainfall was well below average. Frosty nights showed a very sharp increase over the last two years, July, August and September being the only months when no frost was recorded.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

LABORATORY FACILITIES :—

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. Samples of ice cream and water have been regularly submitted for examination and further details of this work will be found in Sections C and E.

The Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, have continued to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :—

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department, Allan House, Carlton Road.

Four first line general purpose and emergency ambulances, and one ambulance reserved solely for the conveyance of infectious diseases, all of which are of modern design, are based in the Borough. There are also four cars and three utility vehicles for the conveyance of sitting cases, the latter being adaptable to carry stretcher cases in emergencies. Ambulances have been adapted to carry a Portable Incubator for small premature babies and a mechanical resuscitator is available for cases of drowning, asphyxiation, etc. During the year apparatus to carry out mouth to mouth resuscitation has been provided for all ambulances.

NURSING IN THE HOME :—

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

PUBLIC MORTUARY :—

The Public Mortuary is managed by the Borough Engineer's Department. I am satisfied that the Mortuary is properly conducted and the facilities adequate.

HOSPITALS :—

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital—Orthopaedic, Acute General and Accident.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital—Medical and Maternity.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Aged Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Sick Children.

THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES :—

These services are provided by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :—

Clinics are conducted by the Holland County Council at Ferry House, London Road for Infant Welfare, Ante-Natal, Ophthalmic, Dental, Minor Ailments and Speech Therapy. The Child Guidance Centre is in Tower Street.

The Cleansing Station continues to function at Ferry House and further details with regard to the arrangements for the treatment of Scabies will be found in Section F of this Report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47—

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION:—

No new cases requiring action under the above Section came to notice during the year.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :—

These services are provided by the Holland County Council.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. D. H. Ball, Water Engineer, for the following report on the Borough Water Supply :—

Preamble

The Corporation's Statutory Area of Supply is $52\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent (or say roughly ten times the area of the Borough), and in addition to the Borough includes the Parish of Revesby in the Horncastle Rural District, the Parishes of West Fen, Carrington, Frithville, Sibsey, Westville, Thornton-le-Fen and Langrivity in the Spilsby Rural District and parts of the Parishes of Fishtoft and Brothertoft in the Boston Rural District.

The estimated water population is 30,000 (Borough 24,500, Rural 5,500), and the sources of supply are at.

- (a) **Fordington** (boreholes in the Spilsby Sandstone—Safe Yield 1 M.G.D.) in the Spilsby Rural District and 4 miles North of Spilsby and approximately 20 miles from Boston.
- (b) **Revesby** (Impounding Reservoir and Catchment Area approximately 2,000 acres—Safe Yield 0.3 M.G.D.) in the Horncastle Rural District and approximately 12 miles North of Boston, and
- (c) **In Bulk** from the mains of the South Lincolnshire Water Board. Limited quantities are also available from the Spilsby and Horncastle Rural District Councils.

The Mileage of Mains 15" dia. and under total 175 miles.

The Corporation's Water Undertaking will ultimately be merged into the East Lincolnshire Water Board.

(A) Rainfall

The rainfall recorded at Revesby during the year 1962 was 21.64" (annual average 25").

Rainfall at Fordington in 1962 was 24.23".

(B) Total Volume of Water Supplied in 1962 with comparison for 1961.

Thousands of gallons

Year	Revesby	Av. G.P.D.	Fordington	Av. G.P.D.	Bulk	Av. G.P.D.	Total	Av. G.P.D
1962	208,054	570	233,248	639	159,997	438	601,299	1,647
1961	209,436	574	243,504	667	166,871	457	619,811	1,698
	-1,382	-4	-10,256	-28	-6,874	-19	-18,512	-51

The consumption within the Statutory Area of Supply equates to 54.9 gallons per head per day, of which 34.5 gallons represents domestic, non-metered supplies, flushing of mains and waste etc. and 20.4 gallons for trade supplies, etc.

(C) Pressures

Pressures in the town, whilst an improvement on former years, are tending to reveal a downward trend, due to the expanding industrial demand particularly in peak periods. The general lack of storage in industrial premises, and in the town generally, continues to place great strain on the trunk mains.

(D) Extensions and Renewals of Water Mains during 1962.

Water Main Extensions 1962

Location	dia. ins.	Type of pipe	Length yds.	Total yds.
BOROUGH				
1. Dock	4	C.I.	210	
2. Fyddell Crescent	4	C.I.	255	
	3	C.I.	130	
3. Holland County Council Hostel Site off London Road	3	P.V.C.	195	
				790

Corporation Housing Estates

4. Woad Farm Road. Cul-de-sac (No. 4 Part)	2	P.V.C.	130
5. Mayflower Road and cul-de-sac off Mayflower Road	4	C.I.	25
	4	P.V.C.	220

375

Private Housing Estates

6.	Cherry Walk off Woodville Road	....	....	3	C.I.	38	
				3	P.V.C.	588	
7.	Monteith Crescent off Tower Road	....	....	4	C.I.	12	
				4	P.V.C.	106	
				3	A.C.	16	
				3	P.V.C.	145	
8.	Linley Drive off London Road	....	....	4	P.V.C.	105	
				2	P.V.C.	77	
9.	Estate off Powell Street and River Way	....	....	3	C.I.	90	
				3	P.V.C.	145	
				2	P.V.C.	177	
10.	Allington Garden off Lin- den Way	....	....	4	A.C.	9	
							1508

RURAL

Private Housing Estates

11.	Hardiway off Lindis Road	....	....	3	C.I.	20	
				3	P.V.C.	398	
12.	Kenleigh Drive off East- wood Road	....	....	4	A.C.	44	
							462
							3,135

=1.78 miles

Water Main Renewals 1962

	Location	New dia. ins.	Orig. dia. ins.	Type of pipe	L'gth yds	
BOROUGH						
1.	George Street	....	....	4	C.I.	78
2.	West Street	....	....	6	C.I.	168
3.	King Street and Duke Street	4		{ 2& 3	C.I.	190
4.	James Street	....	....	4	C.I.	170
5.	Station Street	....	....	4	C.I.	133
						739

=0.42 miles

(E) Quality of Water

- (i) The quality of the water (from surface and underground sources) has been, in my opinion, satisfactory throughout the year, and regular and systematic flushing operations are undertaken, particularly at 'dead' ends.
- (ii) Monthly samples of the raw water and treated water passing to supply at Revesby and Fordington are submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical and bacteriological analysis. No adverse report has been received. Copies of all reports are submitted to the Medical Officer of Health, who in turn supplies me with copies of reports received in respect of samples taken from the town mains at frequent intervals. It is hoped that one day iron removal and softening plant will be installed at Fordington but in the interim period "Calgon" is being used (dose 2 ppm) to keep the iron in solution with beneficial results. The treatment plants at Revesby and Fordington are modern and well maintained
- (iii) The water has no plumbo-solvent action. No form of contamination detected.

(F) Quantity of water available

- (i) Satisfactory during the year apart from limitations previously referred to.
- (ii) The proportion of the houses in the Borough supplied by standpipes and outside taps is relatively small and mainly confined to old parts of the town.

About 1% of the approximate 8,000 houses are without a piped water supply. For the purposes of this report, standpipes and yard taps are treated as piped supplies.

D. H. BALL,
Borough Water Engineer

21st March 1963.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE :—

- (a) Under the West Side Sewerage Scheme, re-sewerage of the town area lying between the River Witham, the Haven and the South Forty Foot Drain has been completed and work will shortly be commenced in the perimeter districts around Sleaford Road, Woodville Road and Fenside Road. When these latter districts are sewered, sewerage and sewage disposal within the Borough will be reasonably adequate.
- (b) Extensions of sewers have been carried out on the Woad Farm Housing Estate.
- (c) Routine maintenance and sewer cleansing have continued.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE SCHEMES :—

A weekly system of house refuse collection has been maintained. Controlled tipping is carried out on the Old Golf Course. The Board Mills reduced purchases of waste paper during the year and as a result sales were 707 tons compared with 752 tons in the previous year. There are signs that restrictions are now being eased.

Costs for the year ending 31st March, 1962 were :—

Collection	.....	.....	£23,784
Disposal	.....	.....	£4,530

			£28,314
Less Income from salvage, trade refuse, etc.	.....	.....	£7,922

			£20,392
Net cost per ton .....	.....	.....	34/-
Net cost per 1,000 of population .....	.....	.....	£819
Net cost per 1,000 of premises .....	.....	.....	£2,179
Weight per 1,000 of population per day	27.3 cwt.		

SWIMMING BATHS :—

Once more, owing to the efforts of the baths manager, the water was maintained in a reasonable bacteriological state throughout the season. The results of samples examined were as follows :—

Number of samples examined	31
Satisfactory	26
Not entirely satisfactory	4
Unsatisfactory	1
	—
	31

The unsatisfactory conditions occurred during the school holidays and were quickly rectified.

At the beginning of July the water became a very bad colour although it remained bacteriologically satisfactory. The condition was cleared by running the filtration plant all night and at the same time superchlorinating the water.

The end of the season saw the final closing of the baths which will be replaced by a new pool to be constructed in Rowley Road. This will provide greatly superior facilities both for swimmers and eventually for spectators and will be a very welcome amenity to the town. It will also remove any anxieties about the suitability of the water.

MEASURES AGAINST INFESTATION :—

(a) Rodent Control :-

Last year I reported that rodent and insect control had been placed in the hands of specialist contractors. The scheme is working very satisfactorily, the rat population on Council owned property (in particular the refuse tip) has been reduced and the number of complaints from occupiers of private dwellings has declined very considerably. In addition, a number of business and commercial firms have entered into contracts for regular servicing which is a very good thing. The following table gives particulars of work carried out.

Year	No. of premises treated.	No. of visits made
1960	467	1875
1961	438	1557
1962	293	430

(b) Verminous Houses :-

The number of premises treated for vermin is as follows :—

Bed Bugs	....	....	....	....	2
Fleas	....	....	....	....	1
Cockroaches, Ants, etc.	....	....	....	....	18

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION IN THE BOROUGH :—

The following information has been supplied by Mr. G. E. Chamberlain, the Chief Public Health Inspector, who is also responsible for the preparation of the remainder of this section, Section D and much of Section E.

It is with an unaccustomed but very welcome sense of relief that I report that the staff of public health inspectors has remained unchanged throughout the year. The policy of operating with only three inspectors has worked fairly well but its limitations were exposed by a dysentery outbreak which started in November and extended well

into the following year. As a result, for several months the inspectors' time was entirely taken up by dysentery investigations, meat inspection and urgent complaints.

During the year the public became more conscious of the fact that the Noise Abatement Act was in operation and a number of complaints, mainly caused by noisy machinery, were investigated. Generally the offenders proved very co-operative and either did not realise that offence was being caused or did not know what to do about it. The majority of complaints were cleared up informally and in one instance only was a statutory notice served. In this case, the nuisance, although abated, has since recurred.

The second phase of the sewerage scheme was completed a little ahead of schedule and with the exception of one short section where it was necessary to keep open two manholes for a protracted period, it gave rise to few complaints. The third phase has not yet started and it is the completion of this work and the subsequent elimination of the majority of the cesspools in the Borough which will bring the most noticeable benefits to residents.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR :—

	Inspections	Revisits and Routine Inspections
Housing Act (Including house-to-house)	126	378
Overcrowding	68	1
Public Health Acts	210	297
Drainage	79	246
Dustbins	9	13
Offensive Trades	—	2
Caravan Act.....	35	117
Food Hygiene	47	103
Slaughterhouses (Structure)	1	19
Market Stalls	8	118
Factories	14	49
Outworkers' Premises	—	1
Clean Air Act	—	4
Smoke Observation	2	8
Noise Abatement Act	12	56
Visits to Dock	18	99
Vessels Inspected	75	43
Dysentery and Food Poisoning ...	116	318
Infectious Diseases	43.	10

		Inspections	Revisits and Routine Inspections
Rat Infestation	....	25	21
Insect Infestation	....	27	16
Shops (Shops Act, 1950)	....	1	—
Pet Animals Act	....	2	2
Licensing Act	....	2	—
Total	....	920	1921
Interviews	....	....	512
Number of visits to slaughterhouses	....	....	2363
Visits re unsound food	....	....	62
Miscellaneous	....	....	224

Samples Taken

Water :—			
Public Supply	....	111	
Swimming Baths	....	31	
		—	142
Ice Cream	....	....	41
Mussels, Cockles and Winkles	....	....	36
Miscellaneous	....	....	11

Drains

Drains Tested	17
---------------	------	------	------	----

Other Public Health Work

Disinfections	....	....	....	3
Disinfestations	....	....	....	16

OFFICE WORK :—

Informal Notices

		Served	Complied with
Housing Act, 1957	....	1	1
Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961	....	47	26
Dustbin	....	1	2

Statutory Notices

		Served	Complied with
Housing Act, 1957, Sect. 9	....	5	1
Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961	....	14	15
Dustbin	....	Nil	Nil
Conversions	....	Nil	Nil

PREMISES DISINFECTED :—

Cancer .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis .....	.....	.....	.....	1

NUISANCES REPORTED AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED :—

Total number of complaints received	445
---	-------	-----

The following are details of complaints received and remedied :—

General Housing Complaints .....	.....	.....	38
Overcrowding .....	.....	.....	5
Defective Dustbins .....	.....	.....	9
Defective W.C.'s .....	.....	.....	7
Caravans .....	.....	.....	6
Fleas, Beetles, etc. ....	.....	.....	0
Ants .....	.....	.....	5
Wasps' and Bees' Nests .....	.....	.....	16
Rats and Mice .....	.....	.....	120
Choked Drains and Sewers .....	.....	.....	141
Defective Drains .....	.....	.....	8
Cesspools .....	.....	.....	2
Flooded Cellars .....	.....	.....	3
Smoke Nuisances .....	.....	.....	5
Noise Nuisances .....	.....	.....	3
Other Nuisances .....	.....	.....	44
Unsound Food .....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	21

NUISANCES FROM PREMISES OTHER THAN DWELLINGS :—

Factories .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Shops .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Undeveloped Land .....	.....	.....	.....	1

Other Items

WATER :—

This department is concerned with the quality of the water as delivered to the consumer and during the year 12 samples were taken for chemical analysis and 99 samples for bacteriological examination. No unsatisfactory reports were received and in addition no complaints were made of poor pressure or discolouration.

The following table classifies the results of the samples examined bacteriologically.

Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatisfactory.
98	1	Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—

There are now no common lodging houses in the town.

FACTORIES :—

The number of factories on the register fell slightly from 203 to 200. Of those that were inspected very few were found to contravene the regulations and the contraventions were of a minor nature and were quickly rectified.

Particulars of visits to factories are contained in the following tables.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1962 for the Borough of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.).

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	7	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	45	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	11	11	Nil	Nil
Total	200	63	1	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pr'secuti'ns were instituted (6)	
	Found (2)	R'm'dicd (3)	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.I) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	Nil	1	Nil	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	Nil	3	Nil	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total ...	5	5	Nil	4	Nil	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of pr'secuti'ns for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc. ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :—

Only one outworker is registered and the premises are satisfactory. No case of infectious disease occurred on these premises.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Number of Houses erected in the Borough during the year :—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise	36	48	—
(b) By the Council	55	10	1

Number under construction at the end of 1962 :—

	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
(a) By private enterprise	30	26	3
(b) By the Council	76	—	—

SLUM CLEARANCE :—

Early in the year three clearance areas covering a total of 20 houses were made and later an area in and around Witham Green was declared to be a clearance area. A compulsory purchase order covering 65 unfit houses, 9 fit houses and 6 other properties was made in connection with this latter area. None of the orders had been confirmed by the end of the year. In addition, 3 demolition orders and 1 closing order were made.

The following tables show the progress made in rehousing and demolition.

REPAIR AND DEMOLITION :—

**HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES
ELSEWHERE.**

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED DURING THE YEAR	IN CLEARANCE AREAS	No. of Houses Demolished	Unfit for human habitation	55
			Included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil
			on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	DECLARED UNDER SECTION 42 of the Housing Act, 1957	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses unfit for human habitation	116
			From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil
			From houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses unfit for human habitation	36
			From houses included by reason of bad arrangement	Nil
			From houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
		No. of Houses Demolished	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	9
			Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
			Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil
			Houses included in unfitness orders made under paragraph 2 of the Second Schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959	Nil

	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	14
		From Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
		From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts....	Nil
		From houses included in unfitness orders	Nil
	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	5
		From Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
		From houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	Nil
		From houses included in unfitness orders	Nil
	No. of houses	No. of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ..	2
B. UNFIT		Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	2
HOUSES CLOSED during	PERSONS DISPLACED during year	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
the year	FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be closed :— Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	6
		Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ..	Nil
		From houses to be closed :— Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961.	2
		Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18,
Housing Act, 1957 :

No. of HOUSES	Nil
No. of PERSONS DISPLACED	Nil
No. of FAMILIES DISPLACED	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED	After informal action by Local Authority : by owner	20
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts (a) by owner	3
	(b) by Local Authority	Nil
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	2
	(a) by owner	
	(b) by Local Authority	Nil
	Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	by owner

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Under Section 48	No. of houses	Nil
	Retained for temporary accommod- ation		No. of separate dwellings con- tained therein	Nil
		Under Section 17(2)	No. of houses	Nil
			No. of separate dwellings con- tained therein	Nil
		Under Section 46	No. of houses	Nil
			No. of separate dwellings con- tained therein	Nil
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53—		No. of houses	Nil
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders—		No. of houses No. of occupants	Nil Nil

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :—

During April and May one slaughterhouse was completely rebuilt and considering the small space available and the difficult access a very good job has been made of it. Some progress was made with the improvement of the other slaughterhouses but owing to a number of factors outside the control of the firm concerned, work was not started on the new slaughterhouse for one of the wholesale butchers. Owing to the impossibility of this slaughterhouse being ready for the appointed day (1st January, 1963) application was made to the Minister who postponed the appointed day to the 1st October, 1963.

The following tables show that once more there was a slight decrease in the total number of animals slaughtered and there was also an encouraging decrease in the number of beef carcases condemned. For the first time no beef carcases were wholly condemned for tuberculosis and only one pig carcase was condemned for that disease.

Weekend meat inspection is still necessary but it should be recorded that the butchers made a genuine attempt to reduce Sunday killing to a minimum and during the cold weather at the end of the year it was virtually eliminated.

The following tables give details of the number of carcases inspected and the amount of meat condemned.

Meat Destroyed

	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Total
Carcases whole with offal ...	17	14	84	115
Forequarters	—	—	3	3
Hindquarters	3	—	1	4
Plucks	—	9	354	363
Heads and Tongues ...	59	—	263	322
Livers	233	—	178	411
Lungs	27	—	186	213
Intestines	1	—	1	2
Miscellaneous	14	—	115	129
Meat	258 lbs.	—	216 lbs.	474 lbs.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	3694	146	46	15788	19809	Nil
Number inspected ...	3694	146	46	15625	19809	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcases condemned	8	7	2	14	83	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	272	33	2	9	805	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.6	27.4	8.7	.15	4.5	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	2	—	—	273	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ...	.05	1.4	—	—	1.4	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	18	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MILK AND OTHER FOODS :—

As much time as possible has been spent on work under the Food Hygiene Regulations and in general shopkeepers have proved cooperative. In two cases it became necessary to threaten legal proceedings but I am pleased to report that no prosecutions were necessary.

ACTION UNDER REGULATION 20, MILK AND DAIRIES, REGULATIONS, 1949 :—

No action was necessary under the above Regulation during 1962.

FOOD POISONING :—

7 Cases :

- 1 Salmonella derby.
- 2 Salmonella typhi-murium.
- 2 Agent not identified.
- *2 Agent not identified.

*Samples of sausage and dripping were examined but the reports were negative.

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 15, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938 :—

The enforcement of the bye-laws has not created any difficulties, such breaches as have been observed being dealt with by verbal or written warnings.

ICE-CREAM :—

During the year 5 more premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream, but none for the manufacture. The results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination are given in the following table :—

Samples examined by the Methylene Blue Test

Number of samples submitted	41
Number of samples classified Grade I	28
Number of samples classified Grade II	6
Number of samples classified Grade III	6
Number of samples classified Grade IV	1

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

Measles : There was a surprisingly large number of cases notified during the year considering that 1961 was a " Measles Year " according to the normal biennial cycle. In fact there were 251 cases notified.

Scarlet Fever : There were 47 cases notified during the year.

Chicken Pox : There were 249 cases notified.

Pneumonia : There were 29 cases of Pneumonia which was 10 fewer than in 1961.

Meningitis : There were 4 cases notified all of whom were admitted to hospital and all recovered.

Food Poisoning : There were 7 cases notified, all of which were investigated. The causative organism was found in 3 cases but the vehicle of infection was not found in any of the cases.

Dysentery : There were 176 cases notified in a short space of 3 months at the end of the year. It was predominantly a disease of school children and it was quite obvious that infection was spread within the schools. The infection was, however, transmitted in many instances to the parents.

Smallpox, Diphtheria, Typhoid and Paratyphoid : No cases were reported as occurring in the Borough during the year.

Scabies : No cases were reported as occurring in the Borough during the year.

The Holland County Council provides treatment for cases of Scabies occurring in the Borough, the cost of such treatments in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the Corporation. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

In order to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease, International Regulations require travellers to be inoculated or vaccinated against certain specified diseases such as Smallpox, Cholera and Yellow Fever. Certificates to this effect are required to be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health and many such certificates have been completed during the year.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1962.

Disease			Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Chicken Pox	...	...	249	249	1
Dysentery	...	...	176	174	4
Erysipelas	...	...	2	2	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	7	7	Nil
Measles	...	...	251	251	4
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	4	4	4
Pneumonia	...	...	29	29	11
Scarlet Fever	...	...	47	47	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	2	2	Nil

Infectious Diseases Notified 1953-1962

Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Chicken Pox	249	195	300	362	210	90	70	462	248	180
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	176	6	4	246	15	8	5	12	136	49
Encephalitis : (Post Infectious)	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	2	1	2
Food Poisoning	7	13	6	13	2	31	15	20	3	15
Malaria (Con- tracted Abroad)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	251	486	87	633	6	723	152	277	47	1216
Meningococcal Infection	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	29	39	26	42	51	52	38	45	21	68
Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	4
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	10	16	4	10	—	14
Scabies	—	—	3	—	18	1	9	14	2	2
Scarlet Fever	47	27	56	16	15	7	15	38	26	20
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	43	65	—	1	145	56	25	117	87

TUBERCULOSIS :—

Cases notified within the Borough come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

TUBERCULOSIS. New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1953—1962.

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1953	113	18	131	13	3	16	2	—	2
1954	104	21	125	12	11	23	4	1	5
1955	108	20	128	16	6	22	2	1	3
1956	100	22	122	6	2	8	2	—	2
1957	102	20	122	10	—	10	—	—	—
1958	106	21	127	13	2	15	4	1	5
1959	118	21	139	19	—	19	3	—	3
1960	122	26	148	16	5	21	4	—	4
1961	125	26	151	11	1	12	1	—	1
1962	128	26	154	8	2	10	2	—	2

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year	75	14	50	12	151
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year	2	1	2	1	6
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	2	—	2	—	4
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	4	—	1	2	7
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1962 ...	75	15	53	11	154

IMMUNISATION :—

All arrangements in connection with immunisation within the Borough are under the control of the Holland County Council.

The following figures, supplied by the County Health Department, give details of the number of immunisations carried out during the year.

Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	132
1 and under 5 years	201
5-14 years	10
Number of Booster Injections	343

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough :

Under 5 years	1
---------------------	---

Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	329
---------------------	-----

Percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population at 31/12/62 :—

Under 1 year	30.7%
1 and under 5 years	62.4%
5-14 years	94.7%

The results for 1962 are very similar to previous years. The figures given for the age group under one year is bound to be low as only a proportion of those born in 1962 can complete a course of 3 injections before the 31st December.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :—

Primary Vaccinations :—

Under 1 year .. .	..	231
1 year .. .	..	43
2-4 years .. .	..	63
5-14 years .. .	..	357
15 years and over .. .	..	608
		1302

Re-vaccinations :—

1 year .. .	..	—
2-4 years .. .	..	1
5-14 years .. .	..	97
15 years and over .. .	..	426
		524

The figures for Smallpox Vaccinations are very much higher than in previous years as a result of the increased demand for vaccination due to the outbreaks of Smallpox which occurred in various areas during the year following its importation into this Country from Pakistan.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :—

The following figures are in respect of persons who had received three injections of Salk or three doses of Sabin at 31st December, 1962.

Year of Birth	Number of Persons	Percentage
1920	53	12.2
1921	69	19.1
1922	104	29.6
1923	116	32.9
1924	115	33.5
1925	127	37.7
1926	105	33.8

Year of Birth	Number of Persons	Percentage
1927	112	36.6
1928	128	40.6
1929	143	46.2
1930	141	44.7
1931	156	47.2
1932	133	34.7
1933	152	43.0
1934	171	41.0
1935	176	43.6
1936	163	45.2
1937	161	44.5
1938	171	44.7
1939	201	54.1
1940	185	53.1
1941	182	47.6
1942	219	50.8
1943	243	61.8
1944	313	71.4
1945	302	68.0
1946	367	73.1
1947	418	75.3
1948	386	79.9
1949	359	70.8
1950	329	77.5
1951	354	83.4
1952	315	83.1
1953	352	85.0
1954	356	82.4
1955	320	84.4
1956	351	80.1
1957	372	86.7
1958	322	80.2
1959	325	83.3
1960	264	61.5
1961	173	41.5

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis continued during the year. There was a noticeable improvement in many of the age groups compared with previous years. This was a good thing but there is still room for further progress. Now that the Oral Vaccine is generally in use it can only be apathy which prevents people from taking advantage of free immunisation against Poliomvelitis.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OF THE
CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

PART II

BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Year ended 31st December, 1962

BOSTON PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962.

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Boston,
being the Boston Port Health Authority, as constituted by the
Boston Port Orders, 1933 and 1939.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report of the Port Medical Officer of the Boston Port Health Authority as required by Regulation 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health District) Regulations, 1959 for the year ended 31st December, 1962. It has been prepared in accordance with Form Port 20 of the Ministry of Health.

There was a decrease in the total number of ships entering the Port during the year, 1,294 as against 1,389 in 1961. There were 1,033 ships from foreign ports, 124 less than in the previous year but there were 261 coastwise ships, an increase of 29. The total tonnage was 288,706, a fall of 4,171 compared with 292,877 in 1961. There was little change in the character of the cargo traffic or the foreign ports of origin.

No cases of notifiable infectious disease were reported on any of the ships arriving in the Port during 1962.

During the year, 28 Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued. 3 notices in respect of Structural Defects and 3 in respect of Nuisances were issued and all 6 were complied with.

I should like to express my thanks to H.M. Customs, the Port Manager and all others concerned for their co-operation and assistance during the year and also to the Inspectors of the Health Department for their loyal and conscientious work.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HIRD.

Port Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

8 Bridge Street,

BOSTON, Lines.

March, 1963.

SECTION 1 —Staff

TABLE A

Name of officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
HIRD, G.	Port Medical Officer of Health.	1-5-58	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant C.M.O.— Holland County Council Medical Officer of Health—Borough of Boston.
CHAMBERLAIN, G. E.	Chief Port Health Inspector.	15-10-45	Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.	Medical Officer of Health—Boston R.D.C. Chief Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.
MILSOM, D. H.	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector.	1-10-59	Cert.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Food Inspector.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.
SAUNDERS, B. J.	Additional Port Health Inspector.	26-6-61	Cert. P.H.I.E.B. Dip. Meat & Food Inspection.	Additional Public Health Inspector—Borough of Boston.

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health

} Public Health Department,
8 Bridge Street, BOSTON, Lines.
BOSTON 4601 (six lines)

SECTION II—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	1,033	235,517	Nil	83	Nil
Coastwise	261	53,189	Nil	15	Nil
Total ...	1,294	288,706	Nil	98	Nil

SECTION III—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C

PASSENGER TRAFFIC ...	Number of passengers INWARDS : 162 Number of passengers OUTWARDS : 82
CARGO TRAFFIC ...	Principal IMPORTS : Aluminium Ingots, Battens and Boards, Bulbs, Clay, Deals, Fertilizers, Fruit and Vegetables, Glucose, Grain, Perlite, Petroleum, Potatoes, Salt, Sleepers, Starch, Steel, Telegraph Poles and General. Principal EXPORTS : Cattle, Coal, Grain, Pig Iron, Sand, Sheep, Steel and General.
PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive	BELGIUM : Antwerp, Nieuport, Rieme, Terneuzen. FINLAND : Haukipudas, Mantyluoto, Pateniemi, Sornas. FRANCE : Bordeaux, Gravelines. GERMANY : Bremen, Hamburg, Stralsund, Wismar. HOLLAND : Koog Aan De Zaan, Maassluis, Rotterdam, Ymuiden. NORWAY : Aheim, Sundalsora. POLAND : Gdansk, Stettin. RUSSIA : Archangel, Kem, Leningrad. SARDINIA : Cagliari. SWEDEN : Burea, Gefle, Halmstad, Ronneby, Stuglund. CYPRUS : Famagusta.

SECTION IV—Inland barge traffic.

No inland barge traffic entered the port during the year.

SECTION V—Water Supply.

1. **Source of supply for**
(a) **The District** No Change
(b) **Shipping**
2. **Reports of tests for contamination.**
No Change
3. **Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hose-pipes.**
No Change

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

There are no water boats in the Port.

No Change

SECTION VI—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

1. List of Infected Areas. (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

No Change

2. Radio Messages.

- (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).
- (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2)).

Boston is not a radio transmitting or receiving port.

No Change

3. Notifications otherwise than by radio. (Regulation 14 (1) (b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

No Change

4. Mooring Stations. (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

No Change

5. Arrangements for :-

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII).

No Change

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts :

No Change

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles :

No Change

SECTION VII—Smallpox.

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

All cases of smallpox are sent to the Laceby Smallpox Hospital.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

The transport of all cases of smallpox is the responsibility of the Holland County Council who will provide ambulances together with specially trained and vaccinated crews.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available.

Dr. G. Nisbet,
Bridge Street,
Peterborough.

Dr. J. Glen,
Springfield Hospital,
Scarthoe,
Grimsby.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Where laboratory diagnosis is required specimens are sent to Professor A. W. Downie, Bacteriology Department, Medical School, Ashton Street, Liverpool, 3.

SECTION VIII—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No Change

SECTION IX—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No cases of Smallpox, Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus or Relapsing Fever occurred during the year 1962.

SECTION X—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

There have been no cases of Malaria occurring on any arriving ship.

SECTION XI—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No "infected" or "suspected" ships entered the port during 1962.

SECTION XII—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

All ships from "infected ports" are searched for evidence of rats (excreta, gnawings, runs, etc.) and traps are set for confirmation of findings. Similar precautions are taken if the crew or stevedores report indications of rats on other ships or if routine inspections reveal suspicious circumstances.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Bodies of rodents are sent for routine examination for plague to the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln.

During the year no ships were found to be infested with rats.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Boston is not a designated approved port and there are no standing arrangements for the deratting of ships.

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Any work found to be necessary is carried out under the supervision of the Chief Port Health Inspector.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Category.	Number.
Black rats	Nil
Brown rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination ...	Nil
Infected with plague ...	Nil

TABLE F.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

Boston is not a designated approved port and therefore no Deratting Certificates have been issued.

Net tonnage	No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued.
Ships up to 300 tons. ...	15
Ships from 301—1,000 tons.	13
Ships from 1,001—3,000 tons	Nil
Total	28

SECTION XIII—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.

Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of inspections :—General inspections : 98.

Nature and number of nuisances found	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Defects of Original Construction	Nil	Nil	—
Structural Defects through wear and tear	3	Nil	3 notices complied with.
Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health	3	Nil	3 notices complied with.
Total	6	Nil	6 notices complied with.

SECTION XIV—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

No Change

SECTION XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens.

No Change

SECTION XVI—Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No Change

Food Inspection.

A list of the principal food imports appears in Table C on page 42. The main items of food were as follows :—

	Tons
Grain (in)	10,617
Grain (out)	51,741
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	24,769
Potatoes	30,452
Onions	13,299
Starch	12,220
Glucose	3,240
Frozen Foods	1,362
Tinned Fruit and Vegetables	869
Honey in Drums	492
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables	261
Confectionery	310
Rice	100
Beer	545
Cockles and Mussels	61
Miscellaneous	133

During the year the following amounts of foodstuffs were found to be unfit and were destroyed :—

Apples	...	...	...	...	5 boxes
Carrots	...	...	...	...	3 x $\frac{1}{2}$ nets
Lettuce	...	...	...	...	2 crates
Onions	...	...	7 cases and 1,832	x $\frac{1}{2}$ bags	
Peaches	...	...	...	...	40 trays
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	27 x $\frac{1}{2}$ bags

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948.

Five samples were submitted for chemical examination and were reported on as follows :—

Sample	Number	Result of examination	
		Arsenic	Lead
Apples	5	(1)	Less than .1 pts. per million
		(2)	0.3 pts. per million
		(3)	Less than .1 pts. per million
		(4)	Less than .1 pts. per million
		(5)	Less than .1 pts. per million

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